

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. XIX.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

Steamboat Departures.

Steam Boat Wm. No. 3 leaves every Tuesday and Friday 10 A. M. for Louisville.
Steamer Wren leaves every Saturday at 12 M. for Cincinnati.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.

On and after May 14th, 1871, trains will leave Frankfort daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

For Louisville..... 7:45 A. M. 3:13 P. M.
Arrive at Louisville..... 11:30 A. M. 6:30 P. M.
Leave Louisville..... 2:50 P. M. 6:45 A. M.
Arrive at Frankfort..... 7:30 P. M. 9:30 A. M.

Stage Departures.

LEAVES
Harrodsburg and Danville, (Daily)..... 8:00 A. M.
Nashville, (Daily)..... 8:00 A. M.
Georgetown and Paris, (Tri-Weekly)..... 10:00 A. M.
Office at Capital Hotel.

Time for Closing the Mails.

First Louisville and Western mail closes..... 9:30 A. M.
First Lexington, Cincinnati, and East..... 9:30 A. M.
Second Louisville and Western mail..... 8:25 A. M.
Second Lexington, Cincinnati, and East..... 8:25 A. M.
Third Louisville and Western mail..... 8:45 P. M.
Fourth Louisville and Western mail..... 9:00 A. M.
Fifth Louisville and Western mail..... 9:25 A. M.
Sixth Louisville and Western mail..... 9:45 A. M.
Bridges and Clay Village mail closes..... 7:00 A. M.
Wm. Sulphur mail closes..... 8:00 A. M.
U. S. Office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 6:30 P. M.

JAMES G. HATCHITT, P. M.

By Request,

THE FATE OF A FIGHTING DOG.

A man he owned a terrier dog—
A bob-tailed onion cass—
And that there purp got that there man—
In many an ugly mass;
For the man he was on his muscle,
And the dog he was on his bone;
So to kick the dog-gone animal;
Was sure to raise a fight.

A woman owned a Thomas cat,
That fit at teeny poutous;
The other cats got up and said
When that cat eats was round;
The man and his dog came along one day,
Where the woman she did dwell,
And the pup he leaped ferocious;
Then went for the cat like—everything.

He tried to chaw the neck of the cat,
But the cat he wouldn't be chawed;
So he lit on the back of that there dog,
And I claud and clawed! and clawed!
Oh! the hair it flew! and the dog he yowled!
As the claws went into his hide,
And chunks of flesh was peeled from his back;
Then he flummoxed, and kickeu and died!

The man he ripped, and cussed, and swore,
As he gathered a big brickbat,
That he would be durned essentially;
It he didn't kill that cat!
But the old woman allowed she'd be blessed if
he did.

And snatched up an old shot-gun,
Which was fired, and peppered his diaphragm
With bird shot number one.

Toated him home on a window blind,
And the doctor cured him up;
But he never was known to fight agaia,
Or to own another purp.

Folks may turn up their snoots at this here
rhyme,
I don't care a cuss for that;
All I want to show is that, fighting doggs
May tackle the wrong Tom cat.

THE TUILLERIES.

The destruction of the palace of the Tuilleries is an irreparable loss, not alone to Paris and to France, but to the world. Few royal residences are so ancient as was this one; none so magnificent, none so rich in historical associations. It is impossible to contemplate with any degree of resignation so utterly unbecoming a calamity, and we willingly refrain at the present time from all comments, and address ourselves to the painful task of giving some faint idea of the grand structure which the most desperate and despicable of mobs has swept out of existence.

The Tuilleries occupied the site of what was once a rubbish heap and tile yard, and the spot had no nobler uses until after the reign of Charles VI in 1367. Some remains of the old tile kilns, which, previous to the time mentioned had supplied the Capital for four centuries, were discovered in 1836, while certain excavations were being made. In 1518 Francis I purchased for his mother, Louise de Savoie, a house which had been erected here; and in 1523 she gave what was then called the Hotel de Tuilleries to Jean Tiercelin, *maître d'hôtel* to the Dauphin. The property subsequently passed into the hands of Catherine de Medicis, who, in 1564, began the late palace as a residence for herself. Under her direction were built the central pavilion and the two adjoining wings, and there the work was stopped in consequence of an astrological prediction which she interpreted as a hint from the higher powers to change her dwelling place. Catherine, therefore, went for the rest of her life to the Hotel de Soissons, but Henry IV, having no such scruples, enlarged the structure, raising two other ranges of buildings, and the lofty pavilions at each end. It was completed under Louis XIV, who put an attic on the central portion, and resided here until Versailles was finished, when the court forsook it entirely. The regent duke of Orleans made it his home during the minority of Louis XIV, but from that time until the forced return of Louis XVI it was occupied by the families of officials connected with the royal establishment. The Tuilleries fills a prominent place in the annals of the first revolution. On the 29th of June, 1792, it was stormed by the mob, and August 10th of the same year it was again attacked and the Swiss guards massacred to a man. Napoleon, while first consul, made it his residence, and afterwards it became the imperial palace. In 1808 he began the northern gallery to communicate with the Louvre. After the restoration of the Bourbons it was occupied by the king and royal family. It was again captured by the mob in 1830, again occupied by a king in the person of Louis Philippe, and again mobbed in 1848, when the latter monarch was driven from the throne. A decree of the provisional government—which, however, was never enforced—transformed it into an asylum for invalid mechanics, and after the insurrection of June, it was used as a hospital for the wounded. In 1849 the annual exhibition of paintings was held in it, and when Louis Napoleon came into power he converted it to its original purpose, and such it continued until the downfall of the empire.

The extreme length of the facade was 330 yards; its breadth 36, but owing to the different periods of construction the architecture was by no means uniform. The columns on the lower story of the central facade were Ionic, those of the second, Corinthian, and those of the third, Composite. The buildings on each side of what was called the Pavilion de l'Horloge, consisted originally of a long gallery to the south and the grand staircase to the north, erected in the place of a similar gallery of the time of Louis XIV. Towards the garden, vaulted arcades extended in front of these galleries from the central pavilion, forming

terraces on the top. The extreme pavilions were noticeable from their lofty windows, roofs and chimneys. That towards the Seine was called Pavilion du Flore, the opposite one Pavilion Marsan. The Empress Eugenie used the apartments in the former, which had previously been tenanted by Louis Philippe and Marie Antoinette.

An ante-chamber and ball led to what was once the cabinet of the ex-king, and where he signed his abdication. Then came a private study, a cabinet de toilette, bed chambers, etc. The Pavilion Marsan was likewise devoted to domestic purposes, and above were the rooms of the small army of servants and attaches employed about the palace. The state apartments alone were shown to visitors, and these were sufficiently to satisfy curiosity—both in their extent and superb equipments. Entering the ante-chamber of the chapel one observed the beautiful ceiling which was brought from Vincennes, where it adorned the bed-chamber of La Reine Blanche. To the left of this was the theatre, having two tiers of boxes and a parquette, and capable of containing an audience of 800 people. A series of saloons profusely ornamented with gilt arabesques led to the chapel proper, which occupied the ground and first floor. It had a gallery and ceiling resting on Doric columns of stone and stucco. The Salle de la Paix, which was used for the state balls, was 149 feet long and 35 feet broad, and received light from ten windows looking into the court yard. The ceiling was supported by couples of engaged fluted columns, draped with ivy leaves gorgeously gilt. The panels contained immense mirrors, and over the mantel hung an Equestrian portrait of the emperor. Two colossal chandeliers of crystal and gilt bronze, presented to Louis Philippe by the king of Holland, flanked the entrance from the ante-chamber, and at the other end was a silver statue of Peace, voted by the city of Paris to Napoleon I after the peace of Amiens. Beside it were two marble columns supporting antique statues. Adjoining this splendid room was one even more splendid—the famous Salle des Marchaux. It occupied the two upper stories of the Pavilion de l'Horloge, and was crowned with a lofty quadrangular ceiling, richly sculptured and painted, round the base of which ran a gallery supported by a bold projecting cornice, except in front of the windows, where four colossal caryatides in gilt performed that office. On the walls over this gallery were inscribed the names of the great battles fought under the first empire. Below were the busts of distinguished Generals and naval commanders, and on the panels were the portraits of the following Marshals of France: Berthier, prince de Neuchâtel; Joachim Murat, King of Naples; Moncey, duke de Conquaine; Jourdan, Soult, Brune; Lannes, duke de Montebello; Mortier, duke de Trevis; Ney, prince to Mocktail; Davout, prince d'Eckmühl; Kellermann, duke de Valmy; and Bessières, duke d'Aspre. The furniture and curtains of the Salle des Marchaux were green and gold, and on grand occasions it was used for balls. From the time the visitor passed into the Salon Blanc, The carpets on this and the three adjoining rooms were of Gobelins manufacture, and cost 1,000,000 francs. Going through the Salon d'Apollon, which contained a painting and frescoes emblematic of Apollo, entrance was had to the Salle du Trone. The hangings here were of dark blue velvet, embroidered with gold. The throne faced the windows and was surmounted with a canopy of the same, with the letter N in small medallions; the drapery depending from it being studded with beads, also embroidered in gold. The imperial chair stood on a plinth approached by three semicircular steps, and on the velvet drapery behind was an escutcheon with the imperial eagle surrounded by a wreath and surmounted by a gold helmet wearing the imperial crown. The Salle de Louis XIV was furnished with red damask and gold, and contained several valuable historical pictures, the Galerie de Diane, or state dining-room, was 172 feet long and 32 wide, having six windows, between which hung eight paintings representing mythological subjects. To the right of the entrance was a bronze equestrian statue of Louis XIV, and at the other end a fine table made of Florentine mosaic. Behind these rooms was a suite which looked into the garden, and was reserved for the Emperor's use.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES A. CLARK. HENRY W. CLARK

JAMES A. CLARK & SON,

TAILORS,

791 Broadway, opposite Grace Church,

near 16th Street, NEW YORK.

KENTUCKY

HIGH SCHOOL,

FRANKFORT, KY.

E. M. MURCH, A. M., Principal.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION

will begin on

Monday, February 6th, 1871.

TUITION.

For Boys, \$100 per Session of 10 mos.

For Girls, \$75 per Session of 10 mos.

Payable half yearly in advance.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

JOHN WALCOTT, H. L. TODD;

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It is the intention of the Board of Managers, and Instructors of this School, among whom many are natives of Kentucky, to make it equal in all respects to any in the country. Teachers of the highest order of talents and skill, all tractors, will have charge of the school, and the best and most approved system of instruction will be provided for pupils from a distance.

All applications for admission must be made to the President, or any one of the Board of Managers.

For information may be obtained by addressing the President, or any one of the Board of Managers.

W. H. TAYLOR, Jr., President.

GRANT GREEN, Treasurer.

Jan 19th-20th.

BERKSHIRE SWINE FOR SALE.

I AM BREEDING AND HAVE FOR SALE BERKSHIRE HOGS, the price of the best stock this country and Canada can afford.

All orders promptly attended to. For particular address

WILLIAM H. BARBEE,

Frankfort, Ky.

Jan 19th-20th.

BRIEFS neatly printed at Yeoman Office.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JUNE 3, 1871.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Passed at the adjourned session of the

Legislature of 1869-'70,

Are now published and can be had at the office of the Kentucky Yeoman. Sent by mail, postage paid, upon the receipt of

ONE DOLLAR.

Cherokee Pills No. 2

These Pills are an untailing
Female Remedy, intended
for special cases; those obstinate ones
where milder and cheaper
medicines fail.

They are composed of the most
active and powerful principles of
Lavender, roots and berries, etc.
Highly concentrated so that
each Pill contains more medicinal
strength than a whole box or
bottle of ordinary dollar medicine
in the market. Although
expensive, yet no one
can afford to pay the price of
these Pills, as they are
the most
powerful, yet most pleasant and
safe.

Price, \$1 per box, said by all Druggists,
etc. All letters seeking information or advice,
will be promptly answered.

Vegetable Cure

Cures all diseases caused
by cold, heat, & sweat; Spasmodic
Coughs, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Neuralgic
Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, Universal
Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Head, Liver
Disease, Prostration of Old Age, Weak
Nerves, Difficult Breathing, Poor
Constitution, Insanity, Consumption, and all
severies of youthful indiscretions.

Each package contains one bottle filled with
Sugar-coated Pills, and one vial filled with
Medicated Powders, sufficient to make one
half pint of injection; and one Syringe.

Price, \$1 per package, by mail, \$5.00
sold by Druggists everywhere.

Sold by Druggists

april 27-lyr

S. V. PENCE,

ON THE FRANKFORT & FLAT CREEK
TURNPIKE ROAD, four miles from Frankfort,
has just completed his

NEW SAW MILL,

and takes this method of informing the community
that he is ready to furnish all
parts of the country with all kinds of
timber, and to build all kinds of
bridges, railroads, and so forth.
Warehouses, Kitchens, and so forth.
and takes the
same
in
all
quantities.
All done at short
notice and at the lowest price.
april 27-lyr

DR. W. H. HALL

MANSION BLOCK.

St. Olai Street, Frankfort, Ky

has just received from NEW YORK

and CINCINNATI a large and well selected stock

of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, & C.

which, for purity and price, he deems competition.

Also Ladies and Gentlemen's

FOILLET ARTICLES, COMBS, RUBBER,

and BUFFALO HAIR BRUSHES,

TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL

BRUSHES, INFANT BRUSHES,

SHAVING BRUSHES, and

TOOTH BRUSHES.

French Extremes for the Handkerchief,

FOILLET SOAPS, PORT MONEYS,

FOCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES,

PURE OLD WHISKEY, WINES, and BRANDY

For Medicinal and Family use.

Physicia's Prescriptions Com-

pounded with care.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR.

TERMS.

1. The Tri-Weekly Kentucky Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, five dollars per annum, invariably in advance. Money may be sent by mail at our risk.

The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday, two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance.

Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance.

ADVERTISING:

Rate of advertising in the weekly: 60 square feet first insertion 100 25 One square, each continuation 25 Rates of advertising in the weekly: One square 10 lines nonpareil or less, insertion 50 50 For each subsequent insertion 30 Double column advertisements, or ad entries to occupy a fixed place, 50 per cent additional.

Local notice, 20 cents a line each insertion.

Liberal contents can be had for large advertisements to be inserted more than once.

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

PRESTON H. LESLIE,
Of Barren.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Of Kenton.

FOR AUDITOR,

D. HOWARD SMITH,
Of Owen.

FOR TREASURER,

JAMES W. TATE,
Of Franklin.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

JOHN RODMAN,
Of Franklin.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

H. A. M. HENDERSON,
Of Fayette.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY,

HARRY I. TODD.

SATURDAY JUNE 3, 1871.

— We are content to let the action of the State Central Committee stand upon the statement of facts made in a late issue of our paper, which the Courier-Journal is pleased to style an unsatisfactory attempt at special pleading. We have differed with that paper so often upon various questions that it has ceased to be matter of surprise that we do not agree in this. But there are some points in the remarks of the Courier-Journal upon that article which we shall note briefly. For instance, the attempt is made to prevent our reference to the spirit in which the Committee accepted the criticism of those who differ from them, and are lectured as to the relations which the Committee is supposed to bear to the people. We think we understand that better than the Courier-Journal. The Central Committee is created by the highest form of sovereignty which the party can assume—a convention of unlimited powers. The Committee is charged with the organization of the party, with certain powers for the exercise of which they are responsible to the party, speaking in proper form. As to its being their duty simply to register the will of the sovereign people, this is simply absurd, as from the very nature of its duties it is frequently called on to act upon matters of party administration, upon which the popular will may be in error, and they cannot abandon their judgment for the clamor of a few newspapers sought to be palmed off for the popular will. We do not say that the present is such a case; but it differs only in degree, not in kind. A majority of the Committee have decided upon a line of action in a sphere within the limit of the powers granted them. They are called on to fill a vacancy in the ticket. They have the right to name the nominee or to designate how it shall be done by the party. There may be a difference of opinion as to the course the Committee should have pursued. We endeavored to give the grounds which led the majority to adopt their view. As to our individual opinion as a committee, it cuts no figure in this case, and cannot alter our ideas of duty to the party. Whenever the final decision of the Committee is announced, the voice of the minority is merged in that of the majority. The action of the Committee becomes law to everybody who recognized the use or binding force of party organization, and it is not left to the individual judgment of every member of the party to insist upon his own view as his rule of action. The Committee may decide wrongly sometimes. They do not claim infallibility; but such errors, when temperately treated, will right themselves. The way to do so, is not by abuse and raising the standard of revolt against the Committee, but to appeal to the will of the party to do declare itself in the form prescribed. As to any charge, implied or expressed, that the Committee are endeavoring in the matter in question to secure the nomination of Col. Dawson or any one else over Major Grant, it is wholly gratuitous and untrue. We have for ourself indicated our desire that Major Grant should be nominated by the process laid down by the Committee, as we doubt not he will be.

— The Republicans State Central Committee met in this city on Wednesday evening last, "merely to organize"—as would appear from the report in yesterday's Commonwealth. W. A. Merriweather was elected Chairman, and M. Boland, Secretary, with headquarters at Louisville. Gen. Runkle's resignation as a member of the Committee was accepted. The selection of a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, to take the place that Mr. Mobley wouldn't have, was deferred to the meeting next week—from which we infer that the Committee is to meet every week. "Other business relative to the campaign," says the Commonwealth, "was transacted, tending to promote the success of the party"—but hardly suitable for publication; at least, the Commonwealth fails to tell us exactly what that "business" was.

LET THE TRUTH BE TOLD.

The Joint Select Committee, to inquire into the condition of the Southern States, are making quite a show of going to work in the right way. We have already noticed the proposed appointment of a Sub-Committee to travel through the South and investigate the state of affairs in person. And now, in addition to this, we see that the Committee has directed the Chairman to address letters to the officers of the States under investigation, "asking statements of their debts and of the rates and amounts of taxation at the present time; and to furnish copies of the laws creating said debts and fixing said rates of taxation; also requesting copies of the election laws now in force, and those which have been in force in said States, respectively, since the adoption of their present Constitution; with such other official documents as the Chairman may deem essential to this investigation." Under the last clause of these instructions the Chairman has very properly also requested to be furnished "the amount of the debts of the several States at the time of the adoption of their respective ordinances of secession; also, a statement giving the amount, rates, and subjects of taxation prior to the passage of said ordinances—stating in cases where slaves were subjects of taxation, their valuation, and the subjects of taxation now, as well as the rates and amounts."

This circular, if properly and honestly responded to, will elicit a mass of information upon the subject of Radical rule in the South, that will astonish the world. It will show that wherever the Republican party has got control, it has, in every case, trebled the offices; quadrupled alike the taxes and the expenses of the State Government; and saddled every State with an enormous debt of many millions, with nothing to show for it but a ruined public credit, and a whole political party disgraced and demoralized with the open shame and confessed guilt of systematic stealing and wholesale public plunder. And it is to bring about this or a similar state of affairs in Kentucky that our people are now solicited to lend their suffrages to elevate the same party to power here, in the persons of Gen. Harlan and the rest of his colleagues on the Radical State ticket! Heaven forefend!

FROM PARIS.

Most of the leaders of the Communist insurgents were either killed in battle or have been executed since the surrender. Pyat is almost the only one who is reported to have escaped. A million and a half of francs (\$300,000) were found upon the body of one Matthies, an officer of the Commune. Another—that of Varlin—had 400,000. The court-martial for the trial of the insurgents has sentenced so many of them to death that it has ordered the use of the mitrailleuse in case of wholesale executions." We quote from the cable dispatches of Wednesday. "Many of those executed seemed to be perfectly crazy." A horrible account is given of thirty-three Communists, including seven women, being shot in a body. They were executed for being caught in the act of setting fire to public buildings and dwellings in Paris. Col. Guizot, with a command of 15,000 troops, superintended the execution, and six volleys had to be fired before all the incendiaries ceased to live.

A fusion has been formed between the Legitimists and the Orleanists, and now it is said that there are abundant signs of a speedy *coup d'état* in the National Assembly to depose Thiers, overthrow the Republic, and summon the Comte de Chambord, "Henry V." to the throne of France. *Per contra*, a violent anti-monarchical feeling prevails in the city, and is shared by all classes alike. A proposition to restore the Empire would also meet with the bitterest opposition of which Parisians are capable, and it is believed that there would be another and still more general insurrection, extending to all the cities of France, if the Republic were disturbed. In view of this state of feeling it is proposed to delay definite action as to the future form of government until order and harmony are restored throughout the nation.

Victor Hugo has been expelled from Belgium for the utterance of *quasi* Communist sentiments—or, rather a *quasi* apology for the insurgents. Speakers in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives call him an "intellectual malefactor," and accuse him of complicity with the crimes of the Commune.

It is said that many of the Paris insurgents were Englishmen. M. Dupanloup, the famous Bishop of Orleans, succeeds the murdered M. Darboy, as Archbishop of Paris. A society has been organized at Llyvre to prevent the resumption of intercourse between Frenchmen and Germans.

Nealy all the Paris newspapers have reappeared; the theatres and cafés are reopened; the omnibuses and cabs are running again; and Paris is making a powerful effort to resume its ancient gaiety.

The speeches of Mr. Beck are arousing the greatest enthusiasm among the people of the Green River country. Up to yesterday he had spoken at Elizabethtown, Bowling Green, and Russellville, having immense audiences at each place. At the two latter points he informed the people that the nomination of Gen. Harlan had been arranged at Washington, and that the consideration to be received by that gentleman for making the campaign is the appointment of Solicitor General, in place of Bristow, of Louisville, who is to succeed Akerman as Attorney General. And this is how and why the cat was made to jump after said cat had resolved to stay at home. The promise of "fat" promotion in the line of that very "plan of life" upon which he had "imminently" determined, caused this mighty Grimaldin to come forth from his own especial corner, to mew and caterwaul for the party over the whole State.

It is now a pretty well established fact, that all, or nearly all, the scamps occasionally playing "Ku-Klux" in two or three Southern States, at the present time, are *bona fide* white and black Radicals, who do so in order to make it appear that the Southern people are disorderly, hate the Government, and require the strong arm of military power to keep them down. And this is the key to the whole Radical game for 1871 and 1872.

MR. BECK'S SPEECH AT ELIZABETHTOWN.

In our last issue we gave some choice extracts from Mr. Beck's speech at Elizabethtown. The rest of the speech is so good that we would not be justified in withholding it from our readers. The following, with what has already been published, will be found to contain the main points of the best political campaign speech that has been made in Kentucky for a long time:

THE KU-KLUX BILLS.

Not satisfied with these encroachments upon

constitutional liberty, a bill was drafted by Ben

Barber whereby the power was given to send

soldiers to the polls, the army and the navy

put at the disposal of the United States Mar-

shal, and every officer put at his disposal and

beaten, whether that officer knew the cause to

be insufficient, the motive an evil one, or

whether it militated against his belief or conviction.

Then came the protest from New

York and Pennsylvania, to which was replied

that the provisions of the bill were intended

for the South, and the South alone. This bill

subjected a man who should dismiss a negro

servant from his employ for so-called political

reasons to a fine of \$500. We urge that

while they were thus engaged why not extend

the provision to the white man himself, why

not give him the same rights as the negro?

Why not invest the white operative of Lowell,

or Lawrence, or Lynn, or Manchester with the

same privilege?

The factories of Lowell, with their thousands of white operatives, are owned

by not more than twenty-five or thirty men.

From their fat there is now no escape.

For the operative dismissed for working in opposition to the expressed will of his employer there is nothing left but emigration, starvation, or retraction.

Emigration, living as he does from hand to mouth, is impossible; starvation, with wife and little ones clinging haggard and wan to his arms, is criminal, however devoted to principle he may be, and retraction is all that is left to him, and humbly he must retract, lost to manhood, lost to principle, and there is no appeal.

Yet this amendment was refused by the men who would have placed this

bill, the Ku-Klux bill, before the

Senate.

Still they were not satisfied. They saw the

South slipping out of their hands. They saw

Missouri, with 50,000 disfranchised citizens,

protest with an unequivocal voice against

their policy. They saw State after State,

despite the enforcement bill, wearying of their

burdens and throwing off their shackles.

Something had to be done, and, at the close of

the last session of Congress, a bill was passed,

virtually declaring the Southern States, and

Kentucky included, still in rebellion. Under

this bill, a citizen of Kentucky may be sent to the

penitentiary for acts which in Indiana would

be legal; yes, and even most laudable. Under

its provisions my dismissed employee could

send me to the penitentiary for the crime of

desiring his services no longer, because his

vote was cast in opposition to my wishes.

Then came the so-called Ku-Klux bill. Having the South completely in their power, they had

done everything but place dictatorial

power in the hands of the President, and this is

the Ku-Klux bill effect. It was their

attempt to make the South bankrupt. But they did not dare to

await this investigation. The President sent

a message desiring the passage of the bill, and

it was forthwith passed, endowing him with

unlimited power. He is your master—more

absolutely your master than ever were you to

your former slaves. The latter had the right

of appeal to the courts, while your right of

appeal is denied by the provision "whenever

in his discretion, etc."

I say that the whole meaning of sending these troops to Kentucky,

some of whom are stationed within sound of

your presence, is to get the people used to the fact of

your presence, and to have them at hand and ready

for use.

They are now to be used to the fact of

being ruled by a master who has been

disfranchised, and who has been

subjected to the most severe forms of

discrimination.

They are now to be used to the fact of

being taxed at a rate which is

more than double that of the

rich, and to be taxed at a rate which is

more than double that of the

poor.

They are now to be used to the fact of

being taxed at a rate which is

more than double that of the

poor.

They are now to be used to the fact of

being

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

SATURDAY JUNE 3, 1871.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE—MEETING OF THE FRANKLIN COUNTY DELEGATES.

The delegates to the 31 of May Democratic State Convention from Franklin county are requested to meet at the court house, in Frankfort, at 10 o'clock precisely, A. M. on Monday next, county court day, to cast the vote of this county for a candidate for Register of the Land Office, in pursuance of the order of the State Democratic Central Committee.

THE CAMPAIGN.

GOVERNOR P. H. LESLIE, Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the citizens of Kentucky at the following times and places:

Crittenden, Saturday, June 3d.
Louisa, Monday, June 5th.
Paintsville, Tuesday, June 6th.
Prestonsburg, Wednesday, June 7th.
Piketon, Thursday, June 8th.
Whitesburg, Friday, June 9th.
Hazard, Saturday, June 10th.
Mount Pleasant, Monday, June 12th.
Maysville, Tuesday, June 13th.
Boonesville, Wednesday, June 14th.
Jackson, Thursday, June 15th.
Hazelgreen, Friday, June 16th.
Saylerville, Saturday, June 17th.
West Liberty, Monday, June 19th.
Frenchburg, Tuesday, June 20th.
Morehead, Wednesday, June 21st.
Flemingsburg, Thursday, June 22d.

Speaking to commence at 12 o'clock.
General Jno. M. Harlan, the Republican candidate, is invited to attend.

The appointments heretofore made for Jno. Rodman and Wm. Brown, Democratic and Republican candidates for Attorney General, are revoked, and they will speak as follows:

Hopkinsville, June 14th.
Madisonville, June 15th.
Dixon, June 16th.
Henderson, June 17th.
Morganfield, June 19th.
Marion, June 20th.
Paducah, June 22d.
Owensboro, June 24th.
Franklin, July 3d.
Russellville, July 4th.
Bowling Green, July 5th.
Glasgow, July 6th.
Madisonville, July 7th.
Elizabethtown, July 8th.
Litchfield, July 9th.
Hodgenville, July 12th.
Lebanon, July 14th.
Bardstown, July 15th.
Springfield, July 17th.
Harrordsburg, July 18th.
Lawrenceburg, July 19th.
Danville, July 24th.
Somerset, July 26th.
Monticello, July 27th.
London, July 29th.
Mt. Vernon, July 31st.
Stanford, August 1st.
Lancaster, August 2d.
Richmond, August 3d.

CARLISLE AND THOMAS—APPOINTMENTS FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. John G. Carlisle, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, and Hon. George M. Thomas, Republican candidate for the same office, met in Covington on Thursday, and agreed upon the following joint appointments:

Falmouth, Tuesday, June 13th.
Cynthiana, Wednesday, June 14th.
Paris, Thursday, June 15th.

Lexington, Friday, June 16th, at night.
Winchester, Saturday, June 17th.
Nicholasville, Tuesday, June 20th.
Harrordsburg, Wednesday, June 21st.

Danville, Thursday, June 22d.
Stanford, Friday, June 23d.
Lebanon, Saturday, June 24th.
Springfield, Monday, June 26th.

Bardstown, Tuesday, June 27th.
Shepherdsville, Wednesday, June 28th.
Elizabethtown, Thursday, June 29th.
Maysville, Friday, June 30th.

Glasgow, Saturday, July 1st.
Bowling Green, Monday, July 3d.
Russellville, Tuesday, July 4th.
Hopkinsville, Wednesday, July 5th.

Madisonville, Thursday, July 6th.
Henderson, Friday, July 7th.
Owensboro, Saturday, July 8th.
Hawesville, Monday, July 10th.

Brandenburg, Wednesday, July 12th.

Speaking at night at Lexington and at other places, to commence at 1:30 o'clock P. M., unless otherwise arranged by the friends of both parties.

Colonel James B. Beck will address the people at the following times and places:

Hopkinsville, Saturday, June 3.

Madisonville, Monday, June 5.

Henderson, Tuesday, June 6.

Owensboro, Wednesday night, June 7.

Speaking each day at 2 P. M., except at Owensboro, at 8 P. M.

McCREARY IN THE FIELD.—Hon. Thomas C. McCreary will address the people on State and National politics at the following times and places—speaking each day at 2 o'clock P. M.:

Dixon, Webster county, Saturday, June 10th.

Marion, Crittenden county, Monday, June 12th.

Eddyville, Lyon county, Wednesday, June 14th.

Murray, Calloway county, Saturday, June 17th.

Mayfield, Graves county, Monday, June 19th.

Clinton, Hickman county, Wednesday, June 21st.

Blandville, Ballard county, Thursday, June 22d.

*Southern Kentucky papers will please copy.—Owensboro Monitor.

The Democratic Convention which met in Shelbyville, on Monday, unanimously nominated Hon. Joseph P. Force for the Legislature, Hon. Culvin Sanders, whose name had been used prominently in the canvass, having withdrawn. Judge Force is an old wheel-horse of the Shelby Democracy, and will make an excellent legislator.

The crime-record of the Northern States grows redder and darker every day. The newspapers are literally filled with the details of murders, riots, and robberies, and yet we hear nothing of Mr. Grant's moving to enforce his Ku Klux bayonet bill in that quarter. O, no!—it must be applied exclusively to the South for Radical political purposes.

THE SALVIA FAIR.—The Salvia fair this year will begin on Tuesday, August 15th, and not September 15th, as was at first announced by mistake. Those of our exchanges which have given the latter as the day are requested to make the correction.

The crops on the line of the railroad between Frankfort and Louisville are looking remarkably well.

THE MILITARY HOP.—The hop given on Thursday night by the officers of the 4th U. S. Infantry at their camp over the river, was one of the most agreeable events of the season, in which it has been our good fortune to participate. The site selected for the purpose was admirably chosen, being on a kind of narrow wood'd island, cut off from the company camp-ground by a deep ravine, the river on the other side. Here, a tasteful pavilion about thirty by fifty feet in dimensions, was erected with a substantial tongue and grooved floor, and handsomely decorated and lighted up. Near by were tents for ladies and gentlemen's dressing room, a large tent for the supper-room, and two other tents opening towards the pavilion, from which one could step into them, and designed specially for those who wished to be somewhat retired from the busy throng, being named early as the flirtation tents. A temporary bridge connected the island with the mainland, its approaches and the surrounding trees being lighted up with picturesque effect. The evening, fortunately, was clear and pleasant, notwithstanding the very threatening aspect about sun-down, which deterred a great many from going who would otherwise have been present. Notwithstanding this, there were a large number of ladies and gentlemen present, all of whom enjoyed themselves most agreeably. The music by a portion of the regimental band was excellent, and the floor was filled with joyous dancers from an early hour in the evening until nearly four o'clock in the morning. The supper was abundant and well served, it being accessible all the evening. The officers were unremitting in their polite attentions to their guests, and made every one feel at home. During the progress of the hop there was not the slightest incident to mar the enjoyment of the evening, and all present left regretting that, as with all sublunary things, the hop had to come to an end.

The Louisville Commercial of Thursday has an exhaustive editorial of a column and a half on the potato bug and how to get rid of it, which gives evidence of a talent for agricultural editorship deserving of culture. When not treating of politics the Commercial is always interesting, and always reliable. In the present instance it has proved the old apothegm, with a slight modification—*in (potato) vino veritas.*

The gay and festive gentlemen who edit Radical journals north of the Ohio, including, of course, the brilliant statesman of the Cincinnati Commercial, are quite "sarkastik" not to say supercilious, in their remarks upon the result of the Milligan suit for damages for outrageous persecution for opinion's sake, imprisonment in the penitentiary, &c., during the war. An Indiana jury, it seems, gave only \$5 damages for the infamous official Ku-Kluxism practiced upon Milligan, and these very loyal, generous, and liberty-loving editors are exceedingly jubilant thereon. They forget, perhaps, that, if they live long enough, their time to be laughed at, and crowded over, and mocked at in their calamity, *will surely come!* The mocker of to-day is always the laughing stock of to-morrow. Poetical justice always hunts 'em up, and, sooner or later, downs 'em. Ah!

"There never yet was human power,
That could evade, if unforseen,
The patient search and vigil long
Of him who treasures up a wrong."

One P. B. Hawkins, who styles himself Lt. Colonel of the 11th Infantry and Kentucky State Guards, has published an "order" in the Lexington Statesman, directed "to the soldiers and officers of the 11th Infantry in 1 State troops of Kentucky," in which he gravely announces that the "time has come"—now when the soldiers and original Union men of Kentucky should be moving to their camp fields and rallying once again. This "order" has five "heads" and is plainly intended to revive the bitterest feelings of the war. One of them accuses the Democratic party of still cursing the old flag, and of entertaining the same feeling that engendered the strife of '61 and called us to the tented field." Such "nonsense" is positively criminal, and ought to be repudiated by any party that pretends to be respectable.

R. C. Steele has on hand a supply of poplar, ash, and oak lumber, fencing plank, studding, &c., which he offers low for cash. Apply at his office. June 3d.

The rain of Tuesday has proved to be general throughout the State, and will be of invaluable advantage to the crops. Immediately in this section it was ample for all purposes, without being excessive. To the south and west of us, however, in some localities, it caused quite a flood in the small streams, and led to a good deal of damage by washing the soil and prostrating the wheat. Salt River rose with unusual rapidity, and reached the rails of the bridge at Shepherdsville.

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ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF KENTUCKY—THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

The Forty-third Annual Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of Kentucky met in St. Paul's Church, Louisville, on Wednesday last, 31st May. The attendance upon this Convention was quite full—all the parishes in the State being represented & b. clerical, and most of them by lay delegates. The first day of the Convention was devoted mainly to organization, and to a most interesting address or "charge," from the venerable Senior Bishop, B. B. Smith, of our city. This address is valuable as a historical and statistical document, and we extract as much of it as the crowded state of our columns will permit. The Bishop began by saying:

In a few months it will be forty-one years since, in obedience to the call of our Divine Master, so dear and imperative that I could not resist it, I came to Kentucky. I had no idea of any work beyond that of the parish in Lexington, then the leading parish in the Diocese. During the year just closed, he made 57 visits to parishes, found 36 corporations, confirmed 374 persons, delivered 195 sermons, and ordained 1 deacon and 2 presbyters, and consecrated 3 euhes. Bishop Cummins also referred, in appropriate and feeling terms to the great responsibility of both clergy and laity for the moral and spiritual condition of the 300,000 people of color now living within the State of Kentucky.

Among the lay delegates attending the Convention are Senator Stevenson, ex-Gov. Meriwether, Col. S. B. Churchill, Hon. J. Proctor Knott, Hon. W. F. Bullock, and Wm. Cornwall—all of whom, except Messrs. Knott and Meriwether, were on Thursday appointed delegates to the general Convention from this Diocese.

OHIO POLITICAL NEWS.

On Thursday, June 1st, the Democrats of Ohio held their State Convention at Columbus—Hon. George H. Pendleton presiding—and nominated Gen. George W. McCook, for Governor; and Samuel F. Hunt, for Lieutenant Governor. The "Vandalia platform" as it is called, was adopted in a modified form. It was rumored at Columbus, after this action of the Convention, that "Judge Olds, and others, would probably call another Convention"—"not being inclined to swallow the platform adopted"—and that "this move, if carried out, would be a formidable one." Referring to the Ohio Convention and the platform, the Louisville Ledger says:

The resolutions are evidently the result of a compromise, and no doubt the action of the Convention was the wisest thing which could have been done, in view of the necessity for perfect harmony in the party. The Vandalia platform was adopted in a modified form.

The amendments accepted as accomplished facts; but with a construction which will render them harmless. Mr. Pendleton was President of the Convention, and his financial policy adopted. In addition, General George W. McCook was nominated for Governor, so that Vandalia has failed of his purpose to break down Pendleton and nominate Ewing, who was understood to be his candidate for Governor. It will be observed that the acceptance of the amendments is conditioned upon the construction given by the Convention, viz: that they shall "not be held to have, in any respect, altered or modified the original theory and character of the Federal Government," and "that the absolute equality of each and every State within the Union is a fundamental principle," never to be surrendered. As we have all the while said, so we now repeat, with the construction given to the amendments by this platform, they can result in no special harm; and if the Democracy of Ohio think the course pursued the wiser for them under the circumstances, we have no right to complain. We favor perfect freedom in the matter of local self-government, and hence claim no right to dictate the policy to be pursued in the local contests of our sister States. In truth, we find little in the resolutions which we cannot endorse. No one questions that the amendments are "accomplished facts," and the resolutions do not seem them as finally or irrevocably accomplished; but only pledge the party in Ohio, according to the construction given, to an enforcement of the Constitution as it now stands. The lateness of the hour precludes further comment.

Senior Bishop _____, 5, 240
By the Assistant Bishop, _____, 1, 675

Total, 7, 125

Candidates for holy orders, 4, 17

Number of deacons ordained by the Senior Bishop, 73

Number of deacons ordained by the Assistant Bishop, 69

Total, 5

Number of priests ordained by the Senior Bishop, 54

Number of priests ordained by the Assistant Bishop, 53

Total, 57

Number of churches consecrated by the Senior Bishop, 23

Number of churches consecrated by the Assistant Bishop, 8

Total, 31

Whole number in the Diocese (about) 35

The facts will stand out more strongly when presented in a way of contrast. There had been a few confirmations in the Diocese during the two previous years, administered by Bishops Ravecroft, Brownell, and Meade, amounting to all about 200, and in 1832 there were but 3 church edifices in the Diocese—of which at Danville was not yet finished; and only six clergymen, of which the Bishop was one. Now there are 30 churches and 45 clergymen, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. within the last five years.

The remainder of the Bishop's "charge" was devoted mainly to the following subjects: "Sunday Schools," "Candidates for Orders," "Influence, Duty, and Responsibility of the Laity," "Giving by System and on Principle," "A Cathedral Church," and "The Clergy." When speaking of candidates for holy orders Bishop Smith deeply regretted that so few had been native Kentuckians. He said:

Of the 117 who have been candidates for Holy Orders in this Diocese only 20 have been born and educated in Kentucky, and of these only 12 attained to Holy Orders, and the names of only three are found on the list of our working clergy this day. Dear Christian people, the fathers and mothers found in all our parishes must not be faulted at our doors, that so few of our sons have devoted, and are devoting their lives, to this highest, noblest calling upon earth? May I not well exert and implore you to double your watchfulness and diligence and redouble your supplications and prayers, that your own sons may be prepared to occupy the places of honor and usefulness in the Diocese now filled by the sons of strangers? But it belongs more especially to the clergy always to have an eye upon those young persons apparently designed by Providence, if only for the work of the ministry, approaching them from time to time, not in a light and familiar way, but in favorable and sacred moments, turning their thoughts in this direction, and endeavoring to inflame their souls with divine aspirations after something far better than this poor world has to give.

JUDGE JOSEPH P. FORCE.—We place upon the Democratic ticket the nominee of the late county convention. The precinct elections upon Saturday having shown a majority in favor of Judge Force, Col. Sanders, with that patriotic devotion to Democracy that has always characterized him, declined to allow his name to go before the convention, withdrawing in favor of his competitor.

Judge Force, the nominee, is too well known as the time-tried, old-fashioned nature that does not shrink from the most rigid scrutiny. He has been a faithful worker in the cause, and it is fitting that he should be rewarded. Should the Radicals have the temerity to put forth a candidate against him, they will find in Judge Force an opponent thoroughly equipped to do battle for the pure principles of Democracy.—*Shelby Sentinel.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Builders, Carpenters, or Others.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY either of the undersigned or architect on or before the 31st day of June, 1871, for the following work, to be done in erecting a Church at Frankfort, Ky., each trade separately, viz:

Brick and Bricklaying—Labor and Material.

Carpenters' and Joiner's Work—Furnished and put up.

Plasterers' Work.

Wrought and Cast Iron Work.

Cut-Stone Work.

Tinners' or Galvanized Iron Work.

Painting and Glazing, and such other

Artificers' work enumerated in the

Specifications and shown on the

Drawings at the Offices of

